

**REMARKS**

The Office Action mailed June 21, 2001, has been received and reviewed. Claims 1 through 63 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1 through 63 stand rejected. Claims 4, 16, 18, 20, 23, and 32 have been objected to as being dependent upon rejected base claims. Claims 37-63 have been indicated to be allowable, subject to correcting the rejection thereof under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. The indication of allowable subject matter in such claims is noted with appreciation. Applicant amends claims 1, 21, 25, 37, and 62, cancels claims 4 and 23, and adds claims 64 through 67 by this Amendment. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application as amended.

**Claim Objections**

Claim 25 has been objected to because of a typographical error, but has been amended as set forth above in accordance with the Examiner's suggested correction. Applicant thanks the Examiner for pointing out this error.

**35 U.S.C. § 112 Claim Rejections**

Claims 1 through 63 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Specifically, independent claims 1, 21, 37, and 62 are rejected because they fail to include a step of or relating to extracting metals as claimed in the preamble of each of the respective claims, but rather read on treating ore.

Applicant has amended claims 1, 21, 37, and 62, removing the language "extracting metals from" and adding the language "treating" to distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. The amendments to claims 1, 21, 37, and 62 overcome the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, rejection.

Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claims 37 through 63 based upon the amendment to claims 37 and 62. The Examiner has indicated that "Claims 37-63 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second

paragraph.” *See, Official Action* at p. 9, ¶ 15. Claims 37 and 62 have been amended to overcome this rejection and are in allowable form.

**Objections to Claims 4, 16, 18, 20, 23, and 32/Allowable Subject Matter**

Claims 4, 16, 18, 20, 23, and 32 stand objected to as being dependent upon rejected base claims, but are indicated to contain allowable subject matter and would be allowable if placed in appropriate independent form.

Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite “a copper containing metal in particulate form.” This limitation includes the allowable subject matter of claim 4, thereby placing claim 1 in condition for allowance. Likewise, claims 2, 3, and 5 through 20 which depend from claim 1 are allowable.

Applicant has amended claim 21 to include the limitations of objected to claim 23, thereby placing claim 21 in an allowable form. Claim 21, now including the allowable limitation of claim 23, is in condition for allowance. Claims 22, and 24 through 36 are also allowable as dependent claims of an allowable claim.

Applicant respectfully requests the allowance of claims 1 through 3, 5 through 22, and 24 through 36 based upon these amendments.

**35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Anticipation Rejections**

The anticipation rejections of claims 1, 2, 5, 21, 22, 24, and 34 based upon Shubert are moot in light of the amendments to independent claims 1 and 21. As indicated by the Official Action, an independent claim incorporating the limitations of claims 4 or 23 would place the independent claim in allowable form. Claim 1 is amended to incorporate the limitation of claim 4, and claim 21 is amended to incorporate the limitation of claim 23. Therefore, claims 1 and 21 are allowable. Similarly, claims 2, 5, 22, 24, and 34 are also allowable because they depend from allowable independent claims.

Applicant respectfully requests that the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) anticipation rejection of claims 1, 2, 5, 21, 22, 24, and 34 be withdrawn.

**35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Obviousness Rejections**

The obviousness rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of claims 1-3, 5-15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 34 over White in view of Shubert, claims 35 and 36 over Shubert in further view of Janz, and claims 35 and 36 over White in view of Shubert and in further view of Janz, are moot in light of the amendments to claims 1 and 21.

Claims 1 and 21 are amended to include the allowable subject matter of claims 4 and 23, respectively. Claims 1 and 21 are therefore nonobvious. Furthermore, claims 2, 3, 5 through 15, 17, and 19 which depend from claim 1 are allowable because dependent claims of nonobvious claims are also allowable. *See, In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988)(dependent claims are nonobvious under section 103 if the independent claims from which they depend are nonobvious). Similarly, claims 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, and 33 through 36 are allowable for the same reason.

Applicant respectfully requests that the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) obviousness rejection of claims 1-3, 5-15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, and 33 through 36 be withdrawn.

**ENTRY OF AMENDMENTS**

The amendments to claims 1, 21, 25, 37, and 62, and the addition of claims 64 through 67 should be entered by the Examiner because the amendments are supported by the as-filed specification and drawings and do not add any new matter to the application.

**CONCLUSION**

Claims 1 through 3, 5 through 22, and 24 through 67 are believed to be in condition for allowance, and an early notice thereof is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner determine that additional issues remain which might be resolved by a telephone conference, he is respectfully invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Enclosure: Version With Markings to Show Changes Made

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**VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**

1. (Amended) A method of treating [extracting metals from] a target material, comprising:  
providing a target material;  
forming a first mixture by mixing said target material with a copper containing metal in a particulate form [metal] and a hydrocarbon material; and  
roasting said first mixture.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said roasting said first mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

3. The method of claim 1 further comprising providing said target material in particulate form.

4. (Cancelled) [The method of claim 1 further comprising providing said metal as copper in a particulate form.]

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising providing said hydrocarbon material in particulate form.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
adding borax to said roasted first mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said roasted first mixture.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
grinding said roasted first mixture;  
mixing a hydrocarbon material with said ground roasted first mixture to form a second mixture;  
and  
roasting said second mixture.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein said roasting said second mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

9. The method of claim 7 further comprising:  
adding borax to said roasted second mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said roasted second mixture.

10. The method of claim 7 further comprising providing said hydrocarbon material for said second mixture in particulate form.

11. The method of claim 7 further comprising:  
grinding said roasted second mixture;  
mixing a said weight unit of hydrocarbon material with said ground, roasted second mixture to form a third mixture; and  
roasting said third mixture.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein said roasting of said third mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising:  
adding borax to said roasted third mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said roasted third mixture.

14. The method of claim 11 further comprising:  
grinding said roasted third mixture to form a ground mixture; and  
roasting said ground mixture.

15. The method of claim 14 further comprising:  
adding borax to said roasted ground mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said roasted ground mixture.

16. The method of claim 14 wherein said roasting said ground mixture is conducted in  
a hydrogen furnace.

17. The method of claim 7, further comprising:  
grinding said roasted second mixture; and  
roasting said ground, roasted second mixture.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said roasting said ground, roasted second  
mixture is conducted in a hydrogen furnace.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising:  
grinding said roasted first mixture; and  
roasting said ground, roasted first mixture.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein roasting said ground, roasted first mixture is  
conducted in a hydrogen furnace.

21. (Amended) A method of treating [extracting metals from] a target material, comprising:  
providing a weight unit of target material in particulate form;  
forming a first mixture by mixing said weight unit of target material in particulate form with a weight unit of copper in a particulate form [metal] and a weight unit of hydrocarbon material;  
roasting said first mixture; and  
grinding said roasted first mixture.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein said roasting said first mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

23. (Cancelled) [The method of claim 21 wherein said metal comprises copper in a particulate form.]

24. The method of claim 21 wherein said hydrocarbon material is in particulate form.

25. (Amended) The method of claim 21 further comprising roasting said ground roasted first mixture in a hydrogen [hydrocarbon] furnace.

26. The method of claim 21 further comprising:  
adding borax to said ground, roasted first mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said ground, roasted first mixture.

27. The method of claim 21 further comprising:  
mixing a said weight unit of hydrocarbon material with said ground, roasted first mixture to form a second mixture; and  
roasting said second mixture.



28. The method of claim 27 wherein said roasting of said second mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

29. The method of claim 27 further comprising:  
grinding said roasted second mixture;  
mixing a said weight unit of hydrocarbon material with said ground, roasted second mixture to form a third mixture; and  
roasting said third mixture.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein roasting of said third mixture is conducted in an induction furnace.

31. The method of claim 27 further comprising:  
grinding said roasted second mixture; and  
roasting said ground, roasted second mixture to form a smelting mixture.

32. The method of claim 31 wherein said roasting said ground, roasted second mixture is conducted in a hydrogen furnace.

33. The method of claim 31 further comprising:  
grinding said smelting mixture;  
adding borax to said ground, smelting mixture; and  
smelting said borax and said ground, smelting mixture.

34. The method of 21 wherein said hydrocarbon material comprises flour.

35. The method of claim 21 wherein said hydrocarbon material comprises plastic.

36. The method of claim 21 wherein said hydrocarbon material comprises wood.

37. (Amended) A method of treating [extracting metals from] a target material, comprising:  
providing a weight unit of target material in particulate form;  
mixing said weight unit of target material in particulate form with a weight unit of particulate copper and a weight unit of flour;  
roasting the mixture of target material, copper and flour in an induction furnace;  
transforming the induction-roasted mixture into particulate form;  
roasting the transformed, induction-roasted mixture in a hydrogen environment;  
transforming the hydrogen-roasted mixture into particulate form;  
adding borax to the transformed, hydrogen-roasted, particulate mixture; and  
smelting the hydrogen-roasted, particulate mixture in combination with the borax.

38. The method of claim 37 wherein said providing a unit of target material in particulate form comprises grinding a weight unit of target material into particles of a mesh size of no more than about one hundred.

39. The method of claim 37 further comprising providing said particulate copper as copper particles of a mesh size of no more than about one hundred.

40. The method of claim 39 further comprising providing said particulate copper of a purity of between about 999.0 and about 999.9.

41. The method of claim 39 further comprising providing said particulate copper comprising dendritic copper.

42. The method of claim 39 further comprising providing said particulate copper comprising flat, irregular shaped copper particles.

43. The method of claim 37 further comprising providing said flour as coarsely ground flour.

44. The method of claim 43 further comprising providing said flour comprising wheat flour.

45. The method of claim 43 further comprising providing said flour as particles having a mesh size between about one hundred and about twenty.

46. The method of claim 37 further comprising operating the induction furnace at a frequency of between about one thousand and about ten thousand cycles per second (1kHz and 10kHz).

47. The method of claim 37 further comprising operating the induction furnace at a frequency of about three thousand cycles per second (3kHz).

48. The method of claim 37 further comprising maintaining an internal temperature of the induction furnace below the melting point of copper during the roasting therein.

49. The method of claim 37 wherein transforming the induction-roasted mixture into particulate form comprises grinding the induction-roasted mixture into particles having a mesh size of no more than about one hundred.

50. The method of claim 37 wherein said roasting the transformed, induction-roasted mixture in a hydrogen environment comprises roasting the transformed mixture in a hydrogen furnace.

51. The method of claim 50 further comprising operating the hydrogen furnace at a temperature between about 850 degrees C and about 900 degrees C.

52. The method of claim 50 further comprising roasting the transformed, induction-roasted mixture in the hydrogen furnace for about one to about three hours.

53. The method of claim 37 wherein transforming the hydrogen-roasted mixture into particulate form comprises grinding the hydrogen-roasted mixture into particles having a mesh size of no more than about one hundred.

54. The method of claim 37 wherein said adding borax to said transformed, hydrogen-roasted mixture comprises adding an amount of borax substantially equal to about two times the weight of the transformed, hydrogen-roasted mixture to the transformed, hydrogen-roasted mixture.

55. The method of claim 37 further comprising smelting the hydrogen-roasted, particulate mixture in combination with the borax in an induction furnace.

56. The method of claim 55 further comprising operating the induction furnace during the smelting at a temperature between about 3800 degrees F and about 4000 degrees F.

57. The method of claim 55 further comprising smelting within said induction furnace for a period of about 45 minutes to about 210 minutes.

58. The method of claim 37 wherein said target material is selected from the group consisting of ore, fly ash, bottom ash from coal fired processes, mine tailings, precipitates from leach solutions and pure elements.

59. The method of claim 37 wherein said roasting said mixture of target material, copper and flour in an induction furnace exposes said mixture to an environment wherein heat is generated through coupling energy from an induction furnace coil in said induction furnace and transferred to a wall of a reaction vessel comprising a shortened transformer turn, wherein said reaction vessel contains said mixture of target material.

60. The method of claim 59 wherein said roasting said mixture of target material, copper and flour in an induction furnace exposes said mixture to an environment wherein an intense magnetic field varying at critical frequencies is generated by currents in at least one of said walls of said reaction vessel and said induction furnace coil.

61. The method of claim 59 wherein said roasting said mixture of target material, copper and flour in an induction furnace exposes said mixture to an environment wherein opposing electrical fields are generated along a helical transmission line formed by said furnace coil such that a magnitude and direction of said opposing fields is canceled, to create a scalar potential within said vessel.

62. (Amended) A method of treating [extracting metals from] a target material, comprising:

- obtaining a unit of target material having a defined weight;
- grinding the unit of target material into particles having a size of one hundred mesh or less;
- forming a mixture comprising mixing a weight unit of target material, a weight unit of coarsely ground wheat flour, and a weight unit of copper, said copper comprising a plurality of dendritic copper particles of a purity of about 999.5 and having a size of no more than about one hundred mesh or smaller;
- performing a first induction roast upon said mixture, said induction roast comprising filling a container with the mixture, inserting the container into a preheated induction furnace to ignite the mixture, roasting the mixture in the induction furnace at a temperature below the melting point of copper until combustion exhibited by the mixture substantially subsides, transferring the mixture to a sealed container, and cooling the mixture in the sealed container;
- grinding the cooled mixture from the first induction roast into particles having a mesh size of no more than about one hundred mesh;
- performing a hydrogen roast upon an at least once induction roasted mixture comprising
  - transferring the at least once induction roasted, ground mixture into a container, placing the container into a hydrogen furnace, roasting the at least once induction roasted mixture in said hydrogen furnace at a temperature of about 850 to 900 degrees C for a period of about 2 hours to about 4 hours;
- grinding the mixture resulting from the hydrogen roast into particles having a mesh size of no more than about one hundred mesh;
- combining with the ground mixture resulting from the hydrogen roast an amount of borax, by weight of at least two times the weight of the resulting mixture, placing the borax and final mixture into a crucible, inserting the crucible into an induction furnace operating at a temperature of between about 3800 degrees F and about 4000 degrees F for about 45 minutes to about 3 hours.

63. The method of claim 62 further comprising, before performing the hydrogen roast: mixing the ground, roasted mixture from the first induction roast with a said weight unit of coarsely ground wheat flour to form a second mixture; performing a second induction roast on the second mixture, said second induction roast comprising filling a container with the second mixture, inserting the container into a preheated induction furnace to ignite the second mixture, roasting the second mixture in the induction furnace at a temperature below the melting point of copper until combustion exhibited by the second mixture substantially subsides, transferring the second mixture to a sealed container, and cooling the second mixture in the sealed container; and grinding the cooled, roasted second mixture from the second induction roast into particles having a mesh size of no more than about one hundred mesh.

64. The method of claim 1, wherein said providing a target material, comprises providing a weight unit of target material selected from the group consisting of ore, mine extractions, fly ash, bottom ash from coal fired processes, mine tailings, coal ash, leaching precipitants, residual industrial materials and material comprising a trace amount of at least one metal.

65. The method of claim 21, wherein said providing a weight unit of target material in particulate form, comprises providing a weight unit of target material selected from the group consisting of ore, mine extractions, fly ash, bottom ash from coal fired processes, mine tailings, coal ash, leaching precipitants, residual industrial materials and material comprising a trace amount of at least one metal.

66. The method of claim 62, wherein said obtaining a unit of target material having a defined weight, comprises obtaining a unit of target material selected from the group consisting of ore, mine extractions, fly ash, bottom ash from coal fired processes, mine tailings, coal ash, leaching precipitants, residual industrial materials and material comprising a trace amount of at least one metal.

67. The method of claim 37, further comprising, extracting precious metals from said smelted, hydrogen-roasted, particulate mixture.